Inorganic chemistry.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inorganic_chemistry**
Inorganic chemistry is the study of the synthesis and behavior of inorganic and organometallic compounds. This field covers all chemical compounds except the myriad organic compounds (carbon based compounds, usually containing C-H bonds), which are the subjects of organic chemistry. The distinction between the two disciplines is far from absolute, and there is much overlap, most importantly in the sub-discipline of organometallic chemistry. It has applications in every aspect of the chemical industry–including catalysis, materials science, pigments, surfactants, coatings, medicine, fuel, and agriculture. [1]
So, we have fiddled with organic chemistry mostly, let's get to some out of body stuff?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inorganic_chemistry**
Many inorganic compounds are ionic compounds, consisting of cations and anions joined by ionic bonding. Examples of salts (which are ionic compounds) are magnesium chloride MgCl2, which consists of magnesium cations Mg2+ and chloride anions Cl−; or sodium oxide Na2O, which consists of sodium cations Na+ and oxide anions O2−. In any salt, the proportions of the ions are such that the electric charges cancel out, so that the bulk compound is electrically neutral. The ions are described by their oxidation state and their ease of formation can be inferred from the ionization potential (for cations) or from the electron affinity (anions) of the parent elements.

But first, what is a cation an a anion?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ion**
An ion (/ˈaɪən, -ɒn/)[1] is an atom or molecule in which the total number of electrons is not equal to the total number of protons, giving the atom a net positive or negative electrical charge.

So, these things have either a positive or negative electric charge due to the electrons and protons coming out behind, in front or the same. this means you can polarize any atoms or molecules by adding or subtracting electrons or protons to or from it.

If you wanted to make a stronger substance, you could add or subtract these things so that some are positive and others negative, as, positive and negative things attract or repel each other, as i am sure you know. it is also reasonable to say that inorganic compounds can fuel the body.

But what about adding inorganic cells to the body to treat diseases, like antibiotics? this is also an example of inorganic mass coming together with biomass of your body.

If you wanted to make an inorganic cell to produce food for yourself - making you not need food, or something equally witty, then you could merge a organic cell with inorganic ones, for example to produce salts and sugars and nutrients. this will mean you will never need food! of course, this is a lot easier said than done, so let's do it? if the cell was made out of oxygen and something that for example, is a nutrient, then the cells will get bigger and divide as they normally do, except that the salts will get bigger due to biomass copying them. i say this because the salts or whatever will be added to by the body when they divide.

This means that we can design 'cells' or even 'organs' that make 'food things' for

us. this would be done due to inorganic cells in the body, but, the only problem is making them keep fueling our bodies. but, this could be done by using fauna cells and using sunlight to feed them - we have enough sunlight, don't we? the rest can come from our blood.

But, will we need water nevertheless? if we had a cycle in our bodies that made the water get used up, and, without urinating or pooping - or maybe even with those things? - they could follow a cycle in the body through inorganic cells that would lead to us being eternally nourished!

This could be done with sunlight and oxygen being the only fuels, like for plants, but without the need for water, as if you get enough oxygen, you can make water, yes?

Important classes of inorganic salts are the oxides, the carbonates, the sulfates and the halides. Many inorganic compounds are characterized by high melting points. Inorganic salts typically are poor conductors in the solid state. Other important features include their solubility in water(see: solubility chart) and ease of crystallization. Where some salts (e.g., NaCl) are very soluble in water, others (e.g., SiO2) are not.

The simplest inorganic reaction is double displacement when in mixing of two salts the ions are swapped without a change in oxidation state. In redox reactions one reactant, the oxidant, lowers its oxidation state and another reactant, the reductant, has its oxidation state increased. The net result is an exchange of electrons. Electron exchange can occur indirectly as well, e.g., in batteries, a key concept in electrochemistry.

When one reactant contains hydrogen atoms, a reaction can take place by exchanging protons in acid-base chemistry. In a more general definition, an acid can be any chemical species capable of binding to electron pairs is called a Lewis acid; conversely any molecule that tends to donate an electron pair is referred to as a Lewis base. As a refinement of acid-base interactions, the HSAB theory takes into account polarizability and size of ions.

Inorganic compounds are found in nature as minerals. Soil may contain iron sulfide as pyrite or calcium sulfate as gypsum. Inorganic compounds are also found multitasking as biomolecules: as electrolytes (sodium chloride), in energy storage (ATP) or in construction (the polyphosphate backbone in DNA).

The first important man-made inorganic compound was ammonium nitrate for soil fertilization through the Haber process. Inorganic compounds are synthesized for use as catalysts such as vanadium(V) oxide and titanium(III) chloride, or as reagents in organic chemistry such as lithium aluminium hydride.

Subdivisions of inorganic chemistry are organometallic chemistry, cluster chemistry and bioinorganic chemistry. These fields are active areas of research in inorganic chemistry, aimed toward new catalysts, superconductors, and therapies.

Creating a cell or organ that is self nourishing, or 'bio nourishing.'

I want to follow up that idea i had for a self nourishing cell or will nourish the body without fuel other than oxygen and all the gases in our air space and sunlight. if i get this right, we won't need to eat, just sit in the sun for a while and plant lots of trees to nourish us!

Now, the cell or organ should be made out of something inorganic, so that it doesn't get used up as fuel, okay? if it were made out of carbon or hydrogen, or any other gas, it would be used up and pooped out. this will also mean we will not need toilets anymore, as we will be self sufficient, almost cold blooded, yes?

warm blooded things sweat, while reptiles do not. i am not talking about reversing evolution really, just a handy improvement. then we could send these things into africa instead of food parcels, and it will basically be a one off for everyone. or, call me bored!

So, if we were to insert some metals into our body, nothing will happen, as, metals do not produce anything. gases get used up. this leaves us with fluids, basically...

If the body produced silicon, it would be like fat and produce energy for the body. then we need to produce nutrients of the flower kind - say a rose petal inside our bodies that is fed as we are fed, with sunlight and air, and will produce for us many nutrients that herbivores eat - but all we got to do is produce silicon and 'fauna type stuff.'

Let's start with the silicon? or we could go one step further down to what is essential, and make it carbons, or, make carbon? this might be easier. or, hell, we could be just like plants and breathe in carbon dioxide and oxygen at the same time, okay, not really like plants, but similar? so, we could study the plants and find out how they breathe in carbon dioxide? the net says that they produce glucose from the carbon dioxide and water, so, we could just produce glucose too?

So, to produce glucose from nothing, we could 'insert an organ' into our body that produces glucose from sunlight? this would be possible with the help of sweating into the inside, urea and all that could form fatty things with the 'mucous membrane.' i have already covered this in a previous part of my works, so know it works well, i hope. but, what will be used to produce the glucose? the sunlight could produce 'sweat' if polarized to absorb photons that go right through the body, being massless, yes? then, the blood we have could form the glucose, get used up, float in the blood and form glucose again? this would be like a rain cycle, except in your very own body...

But how do we get around water? if the water was ingested once, say, from a mother's milk or later in life a glass of water, then it could also go through the cycle as if it were rain water in the water cycle.

Now, to produce the organs!

If we were getting vitamen d from the sun, and we also get photons. if we were to insert, inside a mucous membrane, a 'polarized electron sheath,' we could capture and administer photon energy into our bodies. to make the water go from blood, to fuel, and back to blood, it would need to get re-energized by the electron sheath as it warms the blood. as you know, any warming of blood makes cells divide, so, the blood will be used up vitamen wise, but then produce fuels from the photons, electron sheath inside a membrane, and sunlight.